The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,313.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... including postage.....	Rs. 52 „ 72	0 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... including postage.....	„ 26 „ 36	0 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town..... including postage.....	„ 16 „ 21	0 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... including postage.....	„ 6 „ 7	0 13
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„	2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 3 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

HENFREY—GOODEVE—April 19th, at Anarkullee, Lahore, by the Rev. J Kilner Stuart, M. A., Chaplain of Lahore, Charles Henfrey, Esq., of Umballa, to Clara E. Goodeve, fourth daughter of the late Joseph Goodeve, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—April 25th, at Agra, the wife of Captain Henry M. Thompson, 41st (The Welsh) Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

WILCOX—April 30th, at Lullutpore, Central India, of Bronchitis, Ella Louisa, the second and only child of Captain and Mrs. Wilcox, 35th Regiment N. I., aged 9 months and 11 days.

GUNNELL—April 27th, at Roorkee, Sergeant Edwin H. Gunnell, H. M.'s 107th Regiment, Student, 2nd Department, Thomason College.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abassi, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowcit, and Bussorah on the following dates:

Leave Bombay...	3rd	Leave Bussorah...	9th & 2nd
„ Muscat ...	8th	„ Kowcit ...	2nd 3rd
„ B. Abbas...	13th	„ Bushire...	3rd 6th
„ Lingah...	17th	„ Bahrein...	6th 9th
„ Bahrein...	18th	„ B. Abbas...	8th 11th
„ Muscat ...	23rd	„ Muscat ...	13th 16th
Arrive Bussorah...	31st	Arrive Bombay...	2nd 6th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. Tickell, 17th May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Moolan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

N.B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this rule would cause no change on arriving at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay ...	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta ...	8 & 15
„ Carwar ...	2 16	„ Bimlipatam ...	4 18
„ Mangalore ...	3 17	„ Vizagapatam ...	6 19
„ Cannanore ...	4 18	„ Cocanada ...	6 19
„ Calicut ...	5 19	„ Madras ...	10 25
„ Cochin ...	6 19	„ Negapatam ...	12 26
„ Tuticorin ...	20	„ Galle ...	14
„ Colombo ...	21	„ Colombo ...	15
„ Galle ...	22	„ Tuticorin ...	25
„ Negapatam ...	10 24	„ Cochin ...	16 17
„ Madras ...	11 25	„ Calicut ...	17 18
„ Cocanada ...	17 2	„ Cannanore ...	17 18
„ Vizagapatam ...	18 3	„ Mangalore ...	18 19
„ Bimlipatam ...	19 5	„ Carwar ...	19 20
Arrive Calcutta ...	20 5	Arrive Bombay ...	20 5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, A. Irvine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, &c., as they can land at Calicut for Ootpore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	...Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	...Dep. Saturday.
Satnaghery	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Thursday.	Satnaghery	„ Thursday.
Cochin	...Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	...Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	...Dep. Wednesday P.M.	Goa	...Dep. Monday A.M.
Harnee	„ Thursday A.M.	Vingorla	„ Monday P.M.
Unjuwell	„ Thursday A.M.	Malwan	„ Monday P.M.
Jyglur	„ Thursday P.M.	Jytapore	„ Tuesday A.M.
Satnaghery	„ Friday A.M.	Rutnagherry	„ Tuesday A.M.
Jytapore	„ Friday A.M.	Jyglur	„ Wednesday A.M.
Malwan	„ Friday P.M.	Unjuwell	„ Wednesday A.M.
Vingorla	„ Saturday A.M.	Harnee	„ Wednesday A.M.
Goa	„ Arr. Saturday A.M.	Bombay	„ Arr Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "ODIUM" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 9th May, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 8th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under the direct with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Borce Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa	Karanjah.	Bewas	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	3 1	5 4	5 8	8 0	5 0
Second Class ...	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 5	0 12
Third Class ...	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Borce Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dharumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Borce Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£64	10 0 Including Railway
Second Class	37	5 0 Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	25	0 0

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. B. & S. S. Co., Limited

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 20th proximo.*)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Vernon Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th April 1866.

FOR MOULMAIN DIRECT.

(*To sail on the 15th May.*)

THE Ship "CARDROSS," R. Gilchrist, Master. For Freight or Passage apply to HORMUSJEE and JAMSEETJEE, Dubash, or the Master on board.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool, at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class	£36	Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about the 16th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched on the above ports on Saturday the 12th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th May 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND PORE BUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 11th May, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *British India*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *British India*.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

NOTICE.—MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The OFFICES of the above Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2 Forbes Street, to Ash Lane, Rampart Row.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-bund Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Mr. J. FRED. PRIGGEN has been appointed MANAGER of the Bombay Branch of above Bank, and is authorised to sign accordingly.

Bombay, 4th May 1866. W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Cheddar Do.
Double Gloucer, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies;
Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice, and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fides* of the transaction before the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

NOTICES.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Free Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneves, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahratee and Guzeratee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Steam Navigation Association (Limited), to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1865. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

Receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet with Profit and Loss Statement for the year ending 31st March;
Elect Directors in room of those retiring;
And other general business connected with the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction, and General Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

In the matter of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India of the year 1857, and of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition, praying for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 28th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, presented to the Hon'ble RICHARD COUCH, Kt., Acting Chief Justice, by HUTTEESINGH MANOCKCHUND, residing at Moombadavie, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the said RICHARD COUCH, Kt., the Acting Chief Justice, on THURSDAY the 7th day of June, proximo; and any Creditor or Contributory desirous of opposing the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company by the said High Court under the above Act, and for staying all actions and suits against the said Company, should appear at the time of the hearing above-mentioned by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1866.

EDWARD CHAPPLE,
Solicitor for the Petitioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 956 of 1865.

(For Debt and Interest Rs. 53,210-14-0)

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.....*Defendant.*

SUIT No. 957 of 1865.

For Debt and Interest Rs. 3,03,475-10-6, (and further Interest on this amount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.)

THE SAME.....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

THE SAME and JEWAJEN MANOCKJEE...*Defendants.*

SUIT No. 957 of 1865.

(For Principal and Interest Rs. 71,372-2-6.)

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LTD.).....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

SAME and ARDASEER CURSETJI FURDOONJEE.....*Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of three Warrants for sale of moveable property issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above three Suits dated respectively the 23rd day of December last, will be put up for sale by Public Auction in one Lot, on the premises in Byculla, all the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, of, in, and to the undermentioned immoveable property.

All the piece or parcel of Leasehold Ground situate and being at a place called Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand four hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, with the several Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, now in the occupation of the Education Society's Press and Mr. Neuberg respectively.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy in the above specified property.

The abovementioned Property will be sold in 3 Lots.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

A. R. SCOBLE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th April 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, gharawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provender, as good a gharawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensem.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes, Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs 20) by a European breaker.

W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both the lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—HORSES.—Thirty-three selected HORSES, arrived ex Ship *Stag* from Melbourne, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION without reserve if not previously disposed of, on a day to be hereafter advertised.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.
For Children—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.
Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.
Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.

Portable and Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Porce Bunder, 17th March 1865.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—R. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a FINAL CALL of Rupees (Rs. 200) Two hundred per Share, on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 21st May 1866, and in default of payment on that date, all Shares on which all Calls have not been paid, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 21th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first proposed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN BAPBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3, Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
M. BYRAMJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—The undersigned beg to give notice that they will be prepared to refund the sum of TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER SHARE (equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of Calls paid up) on and after MONDAY the 14th May next, on application at the Offices of F. CHAMBERS, Esq., Church Gate Street, Fort.

The Receipts for the First and Second Calls, accompanied by the Original Letters of Allotment, must be deposited three days previously for examination.

WM. GILBERT,
F. CHAMBERS,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sherborne House, St. John's Wood, London, N. W., conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON.—The above Establishment offers peculiar advantages to Parents in India, desirous of ensuring for their Daughters a sound and Religious Education, combined with the usual accomplishments, and strict attention to Home comforts and moral discipline.

The highest references can be given in England to Clergyman and others.

Terms, including Board and Instruction in thorough English, French and Music, and all other particulars, may be obtained on application to T. LIDBETTER, Esq., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The Books and Tracts of the Society are kept at No. 24, Albion Place, Parell Road, corner of Mount Road. Apply to Mr. NEWMAN, Librarian, S. P. C. K.

The Publications of the Society consist of the Holy Bible, the New Testament, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Church Services, in various types and bindings, and they are sold at the cheapest rates. Also Religious and Devotional Books and Tracts, written by pious and learned men, principally Clergymen of the Church of England. Also works on History, Biography, the Sciences, and useful Arts and Travels. Also Educational Books, Books for the Young, Tales, Picture Books. Maps also and Prints. Persons desirous of having any of the Society's publications, which may not be in the Depository at the aforesaid No. 24, Albion Place, are requested to make known their wishes to the Librarian, Mr. NEWMAN, or to the undersigned, in order that they may be obtained for the Depository in London.

Garrison Chaplain,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Market is gradually improving. A transaction of two Back Bays was effected at par; Elphinstones advanced from 700 to 750 per share; new ditto from 225 to 15 discount; Freres from 175 to 250; United Victorias from 1,325 to 1,425 per share; Back Bays close at 4,500 per share; Bombay Bank shares from par to one per cent. premium; old Financials from 16 to 14½ discount. Tendency upwards.

PRICE CURRENT, 8th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba.		Per candy.
Bhoiras (April and May)		305 to 310
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)		210 to 315
Surat and Broach (New)		275 to 300
Forebunder (New)		275 to 280
Veerawal (New)		280 to 285
Khandesh (New)		295 to 300
Dharwar (now ready)		340 to 345
Hinghunghaut (New)		335 to 340
Oomrawuttee Akote (New)		300 to 305

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence for the greater part of the week has continued unfavourable, while it has been rendered even more so by the many rumours circulated from time to time in the bazaar. First telegrams were to the 26th and 27th instant, the market being then dull and gradually tending downwards under the influence of heavy stocks on hand and afloat, Fair Dhollera quoted 11¾d. Further depression was imparted to the market on the 30th, owing to the great probability of war taking place on the Continent, prices being nominal at 11d. Private messages of the 1st are contradictory. Fair Dhollera in one being quoted 10½d while in others it is priced at 11d to 11¼d., but the latter figures appear to have been the more correct. In Manchester business is keeping quiet, and by wire we learn that prices are slightly lower, 7 lbs. Shirtings being quoted 12s. 3d. Our latest telegram is to the 2nd instant quoting Fair Dhollera 11¾d. and in fair demand, total sales on that date summing up 10,000 bales; a private message has been received to the 4th quoting 12¼d.

Piece Goods—Considerable dulness still exists in the market, and transactions during the week are again on an extremely small scale. Prices are tolerably well supported considering the disinclination of dealers to operate. Reported sales include 40 inch. Shirtings 7 lbs. at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4; 8 lbs. Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-2. Of 3 lb. Madapollams a large lot brought Rs. 3 5, and other sales have transpired at from Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-7. T. Cloths and Long Cloths have brought 16 and 14 annas per lb. respectively. Twist continues neglected; sales of 30s Water being made at from 14½ to 16 as.

Cotton.—The further decline in Liverpool, advice of which came to hand in the beginning of the week, caused our market to become very dull and prices to droop, there being at same time few buyers and a desire on the part of some dealers to press sales. This feeling lasted until Sunday, the market on that day being rather firmer, caused by a rumour that Dhollera had again advanced to 12d.; the tone is quieter in the last two days and little or no business is in progress, but demand was again stronger yesterday afternoon. Shipments for the week aggregate 30,436 bales against 31,772 bales last week. We quote Dhollera Rs. 300 to 310; Broach Rs. 290 to 300; Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 305 to 310; Hinghunghaut Rs. 320; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 330.

Freights.—The market has been extremely dull during the week, and rates have experienced a decline. Clearances have been on a larger scale, but even with this we can hardly look for much, if any, improvement before the rains; the news coming to hand is discouraging and dealers are in some instances storing their Cotton to hold for better prices. We quote to-day, Beginning ships 30s., Going ships, Wood, 35s to 37s. 6d., Iron 37s. 6d.

Bank Returns.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs. 6,67,758
Deposits at Head Office	Decrease	,, 1,47,306
Deposits at Branches	Increase	,, 1,75,139
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	,, 549
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase	,, 8,03,881
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease	,, 2,53,508
Balances with Agents	Increase	,, 1,05,297
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O	Decrease	,, 14,34,217
Do. do. at Branches	Increase	,, 1,70,000

Money.—There has again been a brisk demand for money during the week, but towards the close the appearance of our market is rather more favourable, indicative, we hope, of some return of confidence. In the face of the news which have been coming to hand little new business in Cotton is being proceeded with, and shippers, in a great measure, confine themselves to the completion of previous purchases; the demand for money, therefore, will not materially increase unless a further reduction in Cotton here, which is not probable, causes increased activity in the staple and a greater request for accommodation. The Bank Return for the week ending Saturday shows a decrease of 14 lacs in Head Office Cash, arising chiefly from an increase of 8 lacs in Credits and an addition of 6 lacs to Sundry Assets. The heavy drain upon the Deposits, which has continued for the last few weeks, has apparently subsided the decrease in the present Return only slightly exceeding a lac. The gradual increase to the Branch Deposits still continues, and nearly 2 lacs have been added since our last. The General Treasury Balance has improved, the Reserve Cash being again up to 80 lacs.

Government Securities.—Transactions in these are again small and prices show little change on those of last week. We quote Fours 86½ to 86¾; Fives 103; Fives and Half 107¾ to 108.

Exchange.—For a few days in the early part of the week rates had a decidedly upward tendency. Bank Paper being sold at 2s. 1 11/16d. and Credits at 2s. 2d.; there was some difficulty experienced in placing Documents likewise. Latterly there is an easier feeling prevailing and quotations are weaker; we now quote Bank Bills 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.; Credits 2s. 1¾d.; Documents 2s. 1 15/16d to 2s. 2d. On Calcutta we quote Sight 100, 60 days 98, and on China Rs. 214 for 60 days Bank Bills.

Shares have daily been getting worse, and during the week have declined much more rapidly than in any previous week. The market opened with something approaching to a panic, and it was impossible to move off any thing except at the most ruinous prices. On Saturday towards the close of business Back Bays suddenly took an upward turn and since then this improvement has spread to the shares of several other Companies, which are now quoted higher, especially Back Bays and Old Elphinstones. Yesterday's quotations will be found below.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Loch, Major, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Matheran.
Muter, Major, 21st N. I. or M. B., on leave.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Loch, Major, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to Matheran.
Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th May.

The following arrangements are adopted:—

2th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant H. C. Morse, to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 4th April, until the arrival of Captain Hawthorn.

Staff Surgeon D. C. Taylor is appointed to the medical charge of the General Depot, vice Humfrey.

The service of Major R. D. Hassard, Cadre, 2nd European Regiment, being no longer required on special duty by Government, that officer will rejoin his appointment as wing officer and officiating second in command 21st Regiment N. I. (or Marine Battalion).

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that officers commanding regiments of Cavalry and Infantry (British and Native) and Brigades of Artillery, shall, at the end of the official year, forward a report, in duplicate, to the Adjutant General of the Army, stating their opinion as to the quality of the clothing supplied, and whether it has worn well, specifying any defects, either in quality or make, to which it may be advisable to call attention.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Orpen, having completed his tour of foreign service, is directed to proceed to England. On arrival he will report himself to the Adjutant General of Horse Guards, and to the Director General, Army Medical Department.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Spence is directed to proceed, at the public expense, to Hydrabad, Sind, to relieve Staff Assistant Surgeon Orpen in the medical cargo of the detachment 109th Foot.

SHIPPING.

MAY.	ARRIVALS.		
8	Preachwed Royalmail	Scott	Liverpool, Jan. 10.
	Margaret Crawford (s)	Tait	Mandavie, May 6.
	Mahomed Ebram Ally	Nacoda	Varaval, May 6.
	Burmah (s)	Irvine	Calcutta, April 26.
	Sallamuddy	Nacoda	Mozambique.
MAY.	DEPARTURES.		
8	Alfred	Norris	Liverpool.
	Otago	Masterton	Liverpool.
	Consuria (s)	Taunton	Ceylon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, several GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to SORABJEE & Co., 11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Corporation advertised to be held on 9th instant, is POSTPONED to 16th instant.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.
8th May 1866.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of EIGHTEEN PER CENT. per annum will be charged on all SECOND CALLS on NEW SHARES in the Company which shall remain unpaid on 15th inst., and any Shares on which the Second Call shall not have been paid on 1st June will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED to the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company will be made on the 15th instant, at No. 4 Church Lane, when each Shareholder will be entitled to receive Rs. 35 per Share (which with the sum already refunded by the Liquidators makes Rs. 50 per Share, the full amount paid for Calls) and in addition the sum of Rs. 1-14 for each Share.

D. MACPHERSON,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th May 1866.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લીમીટડ.

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements and personal notices, all SHARES in the above Company on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per Share remain unpaid are hereby ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 and the Articl s of Association of the Company.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

7th May 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

ONE NIGHT MORE.

FRIDAY, 10TH MAY.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

First night of
THE IMITATION FIERY RAIN
and
MAGIC CHAIR!
THE ENTERTAINMENT IN FULL!!!
PROFESSOR BUSHELL
will introduce a series of
NEW EXPERIMENTS.
PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.

KEROSENE.—The following are the advantages of KEROSENE OIL LAMPS (or what is commonly called by Natives "GAS OIL") over the Cocoanut Oil Lamps,

CLEANLINESS,
BRILLIANCY OF LIGHT,
REQUIRING NO ATTENTION WHILE BURNING,
WILL BURN FOR 30 HOURS WITHOUT TRIMMING;
and, above all, ECONOMY, for one gallon of Kerosene will last as long as, at least, four gallons of Oil, giving 3 or 4 times the amount of light. Another great advantage is that Servants cannot use it for their own purposes, consequently they are not likely to steal it.

KEROSENE will no doubt be much used when its capabilities are known, its beautiful brilliant white light is equal to GAS, and much less expensive than oil.

The very general impression that Kerosene is explosive is a great mistake, which can be easily proved by pouring a small quantity of the Oil on a plate and placing a lighted taper to it, it will then be seen that Kerosene is not dangerous.

There is an objection to the cheap kind of Lamps, inasmuch as they will not burn under a Punka or in a breeze. This is obviated in our Lamps, they being protected by the Patent Wind Cone and Punka Protector, and we can state from experience that the best class of English made Lamps, such as we import, are not easily blown out, but burn steadily in a Verandah or under a Punka.

We have in extensive stock of Lamps of every description, including

CHAMBER LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
READING LAMPS,
VERANDAH LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
WALL LAMPS,
and 2 and 4 LIGHT CHANDELIERS.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—At a largely attended MEETING, held in St. Andrew's Church, on THURSDAY the 26th April 1866, the Hon. A. J. Hunter in the Chair, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—

I. Proposed by the Rev. John Paton, seconded by N. Spencer, Esq.—That there is urgent need of additional means of education for the children of Protestant Europeans in Bombay.

II. Proposed by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, seconded by Thomas Blaney, Esq.—That to aid in meeting this want a Society be now formed on the following basis:

RULES OF THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

I. The Society shall be called the "BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY."

II. The chief object of the Society shall be to establish one or more schools: primarily for the education of the children of Scottish parents.

III. The first efforts of the Society shall be directed to the providing of an education for girls, and of a primary education for boys; and thereafter such additional educational measures may be adopted as the Society shall in General Meeting determine.

IV. The religious and other instruction shall, as far as possible, be such as is conveyed in the National Schools of Scotland; and the teaching, in all its departments, shall be subject to the approval of the Committee of Management hereinafter mentioned.

V. The Society shall be composed of Members of the Reformed Churches contributing two Rupees each or more monthly, or twenty-four Rupees or more annually. Contributors of Rs. 300 or more, in one sum, shall be permanent Members of the Society.

VI. All monthly and annual Subscriptions shall be paid in advance. No member, whose subscription is in arrear for more than one month, shall be permi ted to vote at the Meetings of the Society.

VII. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee of Management, consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and not fewer than ten and not more than eighteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the Society from their own body.

VIII. The Committee shall have power to appoint Treasurers and Secretaries, honorary or otherwise, and to fill up such vacancies as may occur during the year.

IX. Any five Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

X. The Committee shall meet once a month, or oftener, if necessar .

XI. The Committee shall have power to carry out generally the objects of the Society, to transact its business and to administer its funds; and they shall (subject to the general provisions of these rules) determine all questions relating to the following subjects:—

1. The propriety of establishing any School, and the locality in which it is to be established.
2. The general organisation of each School.
3. The internal regulations for the conducting of each School.
4. The salary, appointment, and removal of Teachers.
5. The fees, admission, and dismission of Pupils.

XII. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held in the month of March in each year, to receive an Annual Report from the Committee, to elect Office-bearers, and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

XIII. An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society may be called, on a Resolution to that effect being passed by the Committee, or on a Requisition being addressed to the Secretary to be signed by one-fourth of the Members of the Society. The Notice convening an Extraordinary General Meeting shall state the object for which it is called.

XIV. Notice of all General Meetings of the Society shall be given in such manner as the Committee of Management shall direct, and shall specify the time when and the place where such Meetings are to be held.

XV. Any of the foregoing Rules may be altered or cancelled, and new Rules substituted or added by a Resolution passed by a majority of three fourths of the Members of the Society present at any General Meeting; provided that intimation to propose such alteration, cancelling, substitution, or addition shall have been duly given in the Notice calling the Meeting.

III. Proposed by Alex. Brown, Esq., seconded by John Smith, Esq.—That in order to carry out the objects of the Society, a Subscription List be now opened.

IV. Proposed by John M'cfarlane, Esq., seconded by A. F. Shepherd, Esq.—That the following gentlemen be appointed as a Committee to carry out the foregoing Resolutions:—

The Hon. A. J. Hunter, Chairman.

Thomas Blaney, Esq.	D. Robertson, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.	A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
Alex. Brown, Esq.	John Smith, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	F. A. Spencer, Esq.
Anthony Morrison, Esq.	N. Spencer, Sen., Esq.
Dr. J. G. Nicolson.	Alex. Stewart, Esq.
Rev. John Paton.	G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.

The movement which has resulted in the formation of the Bombay Scottish Education Society was begun more than six months ago. At that time it was resolved to establish a Public Day School for boys and girls, at which both elementary and more advanced instruction should be provided. But after a public meeting had been called to adopt measures for the carrying out of this object, it was suggested that the promoters of the movement should unite with the gentlemen who were interesting themselves in the establishment of the "Four Christian Schools," and that these should endeavour together to establish one large, thoroughly equipped school. The negotiations which were entered into in consequence of this suggestion have resulted, as will be known, in a resolution to open a High School for boys only. It is not proposed, in this scheme, to provide for the earlier stages of the education of boys; nor is any provision made in it for the education of girls.

The promoters of the Scottish movement, while welcoming the prospect of a high class education being provided for boys, felt that this would meet only in part the present requirements of Bombay; and they resolved, therefore, to return to so much of their original plan as will not be provided for by the proposed High School. It is hoped that their schools will prove valuable aids to the High School, as introductory and complementary to it. Subscriptions, and names of persons intending to become members of the Society, will be received by the undersigned.

JOHN PATON,
D. C. BOYD,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th May 1866.

WANTED, by a thoroughly trained MASTER, for one of the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. A Certificated Teacher will be preferred.

He must be married, and his Wife will be required to superintend the Girls' Department.

Apply, stating age and forwarding Testimonial, to either of the undersigned.

Rev. D. C. BOYD,
Rev. JOHN PATON,
Honorary Secretaries Bombay Scottish Education Society.

Bombay, 7th May 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD—A BARGAIN—a first-rate Miniature BROUGHAM, for 1 Horse, by "Black and Sons" of London. It is only just arrived ex *Anazi*, and will be disposed of at a sacrifice, as the European Gentleman for whom it was expressly made is returning Home May be seen at the Godown of Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
8th May 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New M on, Monday	...	...14th 7h. 49m. P.M.
First Quarter Monday	...	...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday	...	...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.	
Wed	9	Mars in Perihelion at 10-27	5 22	6 23	5 31	6 9	
Thurs	10	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.	5 22	6 23	5 31	6 9	
Fri.	11	Moon passes 0° 52' N. of Mars at 4 31 A.M.	5 29	6 24	6 47	7 26	
Sat.	12	Mercury greatest elongation 27° 53' W at 6-1 A.M	5 28	6 24	8 2	8 32	
Sun.	13	Sunday after Ascension.	5 28	6 25	9 1	9 30	
Mon.	14	New Moon at 7-49 P.M.	5 27	6 25	9 43	10 10	
Tues.	15	Mars rises at 5-7 A.M.	5 27	6 25	11 29	11 52	

Time of Sunset, 6h. 25m. 30s.
Time of Sunrise, 5h. 27m. 43s.

NOW READY.

No. VII. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 19	KURRACHEE	May 2
AGRA	May 3	LAHORE	April 25
ALLAHABAD	May 3	MADRAS	April 30
AUSTRALIA	Mar 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 11	MADRAS	May 3
BANGALORE	April 28	MOULMEIN	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 2	MEERUT	May 1
CAPE	April 23	OOTACAMUND	April 26
CEYLON	April 10	OUDH	May 2
COCHIN	April 28	PENANG	April 24
DELHI	May 3	SINGAPORE	April 20
FRANCE	April 4	SUEZ	April 12
HONGKONG	April 14	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

MANCHESTER, with the vehement materialism of its instincts, will read with some surprise, after its ponderous congresses on Indian affairs, a document which has recently emanated from the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the prosecution of public works in this country. When we look at the increasing volume of opinion, both here and in England, in favour of a rapid and liberal construction of works calculated to increase the fertility of the country and to bring its different parts into communication, the precise though not elaborate paper to which we have referred reads like a travesty upon the great necessity of material improvement which presses upon India. The Indian Government writes to the heads of the Public Works Departments of the three presidencies inviting attention to the preparation of such projects for irrigation works as it would be proper to commence, not at once, but in the event of funds being available "within the next few years!" Simple-minded people would be apt to infer that this implied a determination to carry out a system of public works upon a scale of comprehensive magnitude; but it appears that all that is intended is that such works as will not add more than one-fourth to the amount of the present budget grant for public undertakings. The amount budgeted during the present financial year for public works is a little over 5½ millions, so that the proposed problematical addition which may be made a few years hence will be only 1¼ million. This we regard as "sorry" news for India; for India socially and commercially, and for the Empire financially.

The apathy of the Indian Government regarding the prosecution of public works is the more remarkable when we look at the material character of English civilization and the practical sagacity of Englishmen. Viewing this apathy with special reference neither to the improvement of the country nor the enriching of the people, but solely with regard to financial considerations, it is dangerous and unpardonable. The annual revenue of this country does not cover the annual expenditure; that revenue is inelastic, and we may say, fixed, while the expenditure, despite ill-timed economy and retrenchment, is continually increasing. It is increasing in two ways—by improvement in the governing organization and also by the great depreciation in the purchasing power of money. It will go on also increasing, in the future, in an accelerating ratio, as the machinery of government is improved, and as tardy justice is wrung by the underpaid sections of the public service from an illiberal government. Free trade principles, too, will strengthen rather than abate their force, and Manchester, already loudly clamorous, will ultimately succeed in removing those customs duties which she regards as her own special grievances. Now, how are the financial resources of India to meet these certainties, already more or less imminent? The Income Tax will not suffice, nor will a Succession Duty, nor will an increased scale of judicial fees The most prolific source of income which an Indian Finance Minister could provide is the construction of reproductive works on a scale commensurate with the necessities and extent of the country. All that Government itself can undertake, and all that private companies can effect, will be required to cover India with the necessary system of irrigational works; but every canal that is cut, whether cut by the agency of private capital or by Government funds, is a new source of income to Government. Theoretically every Finance Minister knows this; but practically with every downward fluctuation of the revenue public works are sacrificed. As opium rises or falls they are either starved or promoted. The works most essential to the prosperity of the country are made to depend upon a mere margin of revenue at once narrow and precarious.

The revenue derived from the land in India exceeds 20 millions sterling, and the amount which is set apart for "public works" is 5½ millions, but the latter sum includes expenditure on civil and military buildings. The proportion, therefore, which is devoted to the improvement of the land is very small. Government, as the great state landlord, is burdened with a direct obligation to provide liberally for works of irrigation and communication, out of the immense revenues it receives from the land. A tenth part allotted for works of improvement, properly so called, and over an area so extensive as India, is unjust, especially when the taxation of the country is so unequally distributed. This is not exactly a parallel to the absentee landlordism which wrought such dire woes to Ireland in former generations, but still Government throws the great burden of the cost of the administration upon the land and the agricultural class, leaving the wealthiest in India to enjoy the blessings of good government and of ample wealth almost without payment of a pie. Nor is there much hope for the future either in Mr. Massey's Budget speech or in the document which has just found its way to the public. The Finance Minister evidently sees that new taxation will be forced upon him when he has to deliver his next year's Budget. It is either new taxation on the one hand or hampered resources and perpetual deficits on the other. The deficits of themselves will enforce their own cure, for no country can be well governed when every year shows an expenditure exceeding its income, and an apathetic Government will at last be compelled to consider and determine a question which is more easily postponed than resolved.

By a judicious system of taxation we believe that Government might, without the aid of any extensive loans, promote reproductive works in India at a satisfactory rate of progress and up to the limits of the capability of the Public Works Department efficiently to disburse the money. Mr. Massey fully endorses the practice of his predecessors by regarding works of improvement as an item to be dropped from the Budget whenever anything occurs to disturb the calculations for the year. Were the income from opium as fixed and certain as the income from land, some such exceptional stoppage of public works might be tolerated; but as the wide variations in the value of opium are always at hand to overturn the estimates for the year, public works are in constant danger of being indented upon to produce an approximative equality between the income and expenditure. On the same theory of material improvement, Mr. Massey is content with providing for reproductive works out of surplus revenue if there is a surplus; or by loan, if there is none. Bearing in mind that since the finances of India were reorganised and reformed by Mr. Wilson we have only had two years of surplus, and that the estimated deficit of the present year is upwards of £300,000, it is evident that Mr. Massey ought to accept the situation and produce by increased taxation an adequate surplus or obtain loans. It is clear that works of such vital importance to the progress of the country are not to be dependent on a mere surplus. If Government will not produce a surplus, and if it cannot borrow them, let private capital enter the field and construct irrigation works as it has constructed railways By doing so Government will play away, through its own remissness a mine of future revenue into the pockets of private companies. But better we repeat such companies, than no works of improvement, or works constructed at the present tortoise-rate of speed. So long as Government, however, is the universal landlord enjoying a rent of £20,000,000, it is bound to fulfil those functions that pertain to the office of landlord beyond the mere drawing of rent. While it hesitates it prolongs the chronic derangement in the finances of India, and offers a premium to famine to descend ever and again upon the land.

LOCAL SKETCHES.—No. VIII.

PANJRAPOLE.

IN the heart of the native town, on one side of the Bholeshwur Road, is a large area of ground enclosed, within the walls of which are erected spacious pendalls well protected from the weather. This place is called the Bombay "Panjrapole," or hospital for animals. It is a remarkable and singular place, and well worth a visit from the curious.

Before giving any particulars of this extraordinary place, it will, perhaps, be as well to say something about its origin. In 1832 an Act was passed by the Government of India, in which special provision was made for the destruction of all dogs found wandering about the public streets. This measure appears to have so roused the sympathies of a portion of the native community on behalf of the unfortunate animals who were thus doomed to destruction, that the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the late Mooncherjee Framjee, with other wealthy Parsee and Hindoo merchants, met together, when it was determined upon establishing a hospital or asylum for the reception of not only dogs, but all other animals which might be found about the streets, or those which were incapacitated by infirmity or disease from being no longer useful as animals of draught or beasts of burden. A subscription was entered into, which resulted in the handsome sum of about two and a quarter lacs of rupees being raised for this object; in addition to which it was agreed that a small cess of one rupee on every bale of cotton and chest of opium exported, as well as a small duty on sugar, ghee, and hoondies, &c. should be levied. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy himself contributed, as a token of esteem to Moteechund Amerchund, Rs. 30,000. The endowment fund was deposited with the Accountant General in the joint names of six trustees, amongst whom we find those of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mooncherjee Framjee Wadia, Moteechund Amerchund, Vackchund Khoosalchund, &c., all of whom, we believe, are since deceased.

The spot above described having been selected, the property was purchased from the different owners. It comprises an area of several acres of land with buildings thereon, and, as previously mentioned, pendalls or sheds constructed all round the inner walls.

As soon as this place was opened there were collected in the first instance all the doomed dogs, and then any other description of unowned animal which might be found straying about the streets. Here also worn out and diseased bullocks were consigned by their owners, after having in most instances had every particle of work extracted from them; other beasts which had become diseased, no matter from what cause, were freely admitted into this asylum. At first it became the receptacle for all the used up horses in the island, and when one reflects upon the wretched state of many of these poor animals which we see daily driven in our public vehicles, it will at once be evident that it is a much easier task to imagine than to describe the sights then presented within these walls. Old horses accumulated very fast indeed, and Government, probably, even at that day, remorselessly insisted upon the tax being paid on these animals. Nothing therefore remained to be done than either to refuse admission to these poor beasts or to remove them outside of the island; the latter course was adopted, and a place was set apart at Chimoor in Salsette for their reception.

There was now more room for other animals, and at the present time the Panjrapole is occupied by almost every kind of animal, as well as several descriptions of birds. Here you may behold a few miserable looking "tats" or ponies, a goodly number of donkeys, looking very much about the same as the unfortunate and ill-used beasts to look in most parts of the world; there are buffaloes and cows in all their varieties, wild bulls, tame bulls, large bulls, and small ones. These animals are in all sorts of condition, some apparently being in first rate order, sleek and fat, their elastic hides scarcely serving to conceal the heavy deposits of fat hanging to their capacious sides. Others have enormous wens growing out from different parts of their bodies and limbs; others again are deformed in various ways, some on five legs, some on three, and some—properly speaking—on no legs at all. There was one buffaloe we noticed the hoof of whose off forefoot was cleft open to the extent of about nine inches, which added to the length of the poor beast's leg considerably, but as the knee joint was evidently contracted, the nether extremity was only in reality partially lengthened. With this exception the animal appeared to be well and hearty. In a portion of the sheds which intersected the yard about midway are situated what may be appropriately termed the sick or dying wards. Here were both cows and buffaloes in the last stages of disease, lingering out a miserable existence. Most of them were lying on the ground, and the appearance of many were truly pitiable objects to behold. Turning from these sights with feelings very much akin to disgust, we went on to the further end of the yard, where a tolerably spacious area was set apart, as a place for the dogs. There were several hundred of these poor brutes, most of them appeared to be more or less affected with mange, and those of them which were free from it, probably the more recent importations, would doubtless soon catch the infection. We were told that the dogs never died off. At this time the old system of collection in regard to the canine animals was again in vogue, it having been for some time discontinued, of gathering together these beasts and bringing them to the Panjrapole in caged carts, the men so employed being paid at the rate of from eight annas to a rupee for each dog. Our informant told us that they were coming in at the rate of fifty to sixty a day."

Near the entrance to the yard is what may be called the monkey department. Here are a number of specimens of the monkey tribe; there are several grizzly looking old rascals, which it would scarcely be safe to approach too closely; others are more docile, and appear to be on tolerably good terms with their attendants; while others are evidently savage in the extreme.

In regard to the destruction of monkeys, we here give some extracts from a very curious document which appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* on the 10th ult. The paper in question was a memorial from the inhabitants of Kishnaghur and Goary, in Lower Bengal, to the President of the Municipal Committee:—

"That your memorialists are aggrieved at the unjust order issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the extirpation of the race of monkeys, and that they therefore beg leave to lay the following memorial before the Municipal Committee for their due consideration and orders. The monkeys are considered as sacred to Rama, one of our incarnate gods. The Hindoos of all ages have considered the destruction of these animals, not only as impious and irreligious, but an act sufficient to draw down on their heads the wrath of the gods, and consequently overwhelming calamities. When, therefore, an order for their extirpation is issued, it is a direct assault upon their religious feelings and creed, and an unwarranted interference with their religion. Your memorialists beg leave to remind you, that the principles upon which the British Government in India has acted, from its foundation up to this day, are non-interference with the religious creed and notions of the Hindoos, and that if such orders are issued by the Municipal Committee, your memorialists are justified in saying that the order is against the fundamental policy of the Government, and therefore in every respect illegal. Your memorialists are aware that a petition was presented by some Young Bengals (Young Bengalees?) for the extirpation of monkeys; but the Municipality should have inquired whether a considerable portion of the community presented that petition, and whether the generality entertained views directly opposed to the ends of that petition. If the views of the whole or the greater portion of the population should be at all consulted in framing Municipal regulations, your memorialists are of opinion that the Municipality acted in utter disregard of their views in ordering the monkeys to be shot. It might be urged against this memorial that the monkeys caused damage to fruits and leaves of trees, and that therefore they ought to be killed. Your memorialists, however, beg to state that the depredation of fruits, &c., caused by monkeys is very inconsiderable. The only food of monkeys is vegetables, but although it is said that their consumption of vegetables causes much inconvenience to people, it is an undeniable fact that vegetables in the town of Kishnaghur are as cheap and abundant as in any of the other towns of Bengal, where there are no monkeys. The Municipality will, therefore, see what inconsiderable loss and consequent damage is caused by these otherwise harmless brutes, and that therefore the remedy is totally uncalled for by and worse than the evil. If such small amount of mischief caused by monkeys should call for interference from the Municipality, your memorialists do not know but that the Municipality might be next induced to issue an order for the extirpation of all birds which peck at and eat flowers and fruits. The pitiable cries uttered by the monkeys at the time they are shot, and the expedients adopted by them in order to save themselves from imminent death, are sufficient to soften the most obdurate hearts. The intelligence manifested by them claims them next to man in the animal world, and their useless destruction must be considered not only as cruel but sinful. Your memorialists humbly submit that the energy and resources of the Municipal Committee might be better and more worthily spent than in issuing orders for the destruction of monkeys. The town of Kishnaghur expects at their hands, and therefore cannot take this as an earnest of the zeal and unusefulness of the Municipality. * * * Their only prayer then is, that the order for the extirpation of monkeys be suspended until the Lieutenant Governor's orders and opinion may be known."

Close by the monkeys are several cats, but they are of course unrestrained. There is also a very fine specimen of deer near this spot, seemingly very much at home. There are besides many sheep and goats of various conditions. As might be expected there are a large number of pigeons, as well as a tolerable collection of ducks and other fowl. We almost forgot to mention that in a tank within the ground we noticed several turtle, but were unable to ascertain their condition, or how they came there; it was, however, sufficiently evident that they shared with the other inmates of the institution the hospitality of the founders and the solicitude of the attendants.

We were informed that the insect world were not forgotten, but that the ants received daily their ration of sugar, &c., to partake of which they assembled regularly at stated times at a particular spot. It is also a fact that boys are regularly paid to collect the black caterpillars which are so numerous just about the close of the monsoon season; many baskets full of which insects are brought in daily at that time.

In regard to insects there has recently occurred that a few years since, that the solicitude of the managers of the institution was such that they even cared for and preserved the most loathsome vermin, such as bugs, fleas, and other species (which could not be named to ears polite) and that in order to provide them with "proper

cantile firm in England previous to his resigning the managership of the Bank; and that he afterwards joined the firm of Macindoe, Rogers and Co. under arrangements which he considered at the time would be highly beneficial to his creditors, but in consequence of the recent suspension of business by that firm, and of several actions having been brought against him, he took a statement of his affairs round to most of his creditors, by many of whom he was advised to have his estate wound up under the provisions of this Act. There was an additional affidavit filed by Mr. Gordon, in which he said that he traded in cotton from December 1851 till May 1864, the latter being the date when he made his last shipment. He became manager of the Royal Bank in 1863, and while he held that situation dealt on his own account in cotton, piece goods, and shares. The firm in London with which he entered into arrangements at the end of 1864 was that of Neil Brothers & Co.; and he had no sooner opened his office in Bruce Street and made arrangements for shipping large quantities of cotton and other merchandise to England than he heard of the failure of his agents. He further stated that he was actively engaged in the business of the firm of Macindoe, Rogers and Co. from the time of his joining it in September last till the 10th of March last, and, amongst other business, was interested with the firm in the shipment of 9,000 bales of cotton for constituents, besides the purchase of 3,370 bales on account of other constituents. An additional statement, filed by Mr. Smith, was also read, containing amongst other things a denial that he specially objected at the then meeting of creditors to the claim of the representative of Mr. B. H. Cama being allowed. In bringing his remarks to a conclusion, Mr. Mayhew observed that the Court was asked in effect to sanction a compromise in respect of share transactions which were not denied to be wagering, and that if the petitioners succeeded in their endeavour this gentleman would obtain a benefit which no such person seeking to be relieved from his indebtedness by means of the Insolvent Act could ever get. To do that would be to hold out a bad example to persons in such circumstances, and one calculated in a trading community like that of Bombay to be productive of great mischief. With reference to the sum of Rs. 5,000 which was stated by Mr. Gordon in lieu of a half of his future earnings, the learned counsel remarked that Mr. Gordon might enter into cotton transactions again, and if he had good luck might make not only Rs. 50,000 but even Rs. 500,000.

His Lordship—All things are possible, but I don't think that is very probable.

Mr. Scoble said that Mr. Gordon was willing to give half his earnings for the next two years, and that the proviso should be struck out.

His Lordship—I think the third resolution should be modified in that way.

Mr. Mayhew consented to this modification.

It being unnecessary for Mr. Scoble to speak in reply,

His Lordship said—Those who represent the body of creditors acceding to that modification it appears to me that this application must fail. The application is set aside; but it must be dismissed subject to that modification in the third resolution. It appears to me that it was never intended, under the terms of the 6th section of the Act, to put the Court in the place of the chairman of the body of creditors. I think that what was intended was that the Court should be satisfied in the first place that the resolutions were duly carried—that is to say, carried by a majority in number and unsecured value of the creditors present or represented at the meeting. The Court must trust the chairman and the creditors in these two respects, viz. as to the competency of the chairman to ascertain what constitutes a majority in number of the creditors present or represented, and also as to the sincerity of the opinion what is the unsecured value of the claims of the creditors so present or so represented. On those two points the Court must trust to the competency of the chairman: it is not for the Court to enter into that part of the investigation. Then, secondly, the Court must satisfy itself that the terms of the resolutions are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the creditors under the estate." With regard to this point it is sufficient for me to state that nothing has been brought forward to show me—subject to the modification of the third resolution, which has been seconded—that the terms are not reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the creditors under the estate." It is to be observed that this is merely a preliminary proceeding. This is the first step in the process of winding up this estate under the Act. The object of the Act is stated in the preamble to be "the more speedy liquidation of insolvent traders' estates in Bombay;" and it takes care to provide rules by which the trustees are to be regulated in their investigation not only of the trader's estate at the time of the application, and it also takes care to provide in two special clauses—viz clauses 11 and 12—for the steps which are to be taken by the trustees if in the course of their investigation it appears to them that the trader in question's mode of trade has been guilty of certain specific offences, some of a more, others of a less, criminal character; and it directs that in such cases the trustees should refer and report such matters to the Court, and the Court then—and then for the first time—is called upon to adjudicate in investigating the nature of the trader's conduct, and if satisfied that he has been guilty of misconduct is to visit him with penalties which are of the same kind as those which exist in other matters of insolvency. Therefore, really, it appears to me that in the preliminary stage of the proceedings all that the Court can be required to do is to be reasonably satisfied, first that the resolutions were duly carried, and secondly, that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the creditors.

The Court confirmed the order of the Chief Justice, subject to the modification already indicated, and disallowed costs.

The Court then rose, this being the only matter heard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following memo on a letter which appeared in Monday's *Gazette*, signed "Civil Service."

"Civil Service" says:—

"The assistants of the County Jail, when they saw that the assistants of the House of Correction succeeded in their petition, also petitioned for more pay, but the Bombay Government refused to grant it, alleging that they, the officers of the County Gaol, had nothing to do."

This is untrue, the assistants of H. M.'s County Gaol *did not* petition for more pay, consequently no answer could have been received from Government as here stated.

"Civil Service" again says:—

"This appeared to have roused the 'lion from his lair.' That most indolent of Indian Judges, Sir Matthew Sausse, who as Chief Justice from the head of his department, and as that Department was the County Gaol, Chief Justice Sausse remonstrated with the Bombay Government and recommended the officers of the County Gaol for more pay."

Sir M. Sausse, late Chief Justice, did *not* interfere in the matter at all, but on the representation of the then Sheriff (Dr. Birwood) backed by a strong recommendation from this Government, the pay of the officers of the County Gaol was, very properly, increased by the Supreme Government.

He also says:—

"The Local Government endorsed the recommendation of the Chief Justice, and forwarded it for the sanction and approval of the Supreme Government. The latter sanctioned the proposed increased rate of pay, and as a necessary consequence, for the last twelve months the pay of the officers of the County Gaol has been increased as follows:—

The Marshal from Rs. 200 to 500;
The Deputy Marshal from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200;
Two Assistants from Rs. 65 to Rs. 125;
Two Assistants from Rs. 65 to Rs. 120; and
One Assistant from Rs. 65 to Rs. 75."

Untrue, as stated before, the late Chief Justice did not interfere in the matter. The Marshal's pay was Rs. 252 and increased to Rs. 500, on account of his having charge of Debtors' Prison as well as the Criminal.

Again he says:—

"Even now while I write there is a great talk that, on the recommendation of that man of science, the redoubtable Dr. Hewlett, the House of Correction is condemned, but it is only a crusty old bachelor like myself that well knows Government has not the most remote idea of doing anything of the kind."

The House of Correction is condemned, as unfit for a prison, and when a proper place for a House of Correction can be settled on, it will be removed.

He also says:—

"The money that Government would so expend would be repaid to them a hundred fold at the expiration of five years, when it is to be presumed the new Gaol will have been ready for the reception of prisoners; and surely it won't be forgotten that the assistants at the County Gaol have free quarters and an abundant supply of pure water."

The assistants in the County Gaol have *not* free quarters, *but* for the better preservation of discipline, as many as can be accommodated on the Civil Side of the Gaol are permitted to reside there, subject to removal at a moment's warning, should the buildings be required for debtors.

Again:—

"The House of Correction is a self-supporting establishment, and any expense that may be incurred in building temporary houses for the officers, awarding them their well earned back pay, will not be the loss of a single rupee to Government, and let us therefore hope that Government will act with becoming liberality towards the poor assistants."

There are but two or three prisons in India self-supporting, and none of these are situated in this Presidency.

MR. COWASJEE NOWROJEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent the "University Examiner" would have done credit to himself by stating simply that Mr. Cowasjee is not a University man. The "Examiner" must be aware that a great number of the young men of the University can scarcely write as good English as Mr. Cowasjee can. Let him say how many students of the University have distinguished themselves in the art of writing and let him produce some of their specimens also. "The taste of the pudding is in the eating," and I should like very much to taste a little of the dish of our "University Examiner." I am familiar with Mr. Cowasjee's style of writing, and I can say, without hesitation, that his letters, with the exception of one or two, are specimens which might do credit even to the University men whom the "University Examiner" may hold out as model men of the day. I enclose my card for your private reference.

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, 8th May.

PAY OF SUBALTERNS OF ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You kindly inserted a letter from me on the subject of Artillery subalterns' pay in your impression of the 2nd instant; pray allow me a similar indulgence once more. And first let me say a word about a letter which appeared in the *Times of India* last month on the same subject, and, I presume, from an Artillery officer. In the letter I refer to, the system of giving the contracts to the subalterns of divisions was advocated.

I speak with confidence when I say that such a system would meet with almost universal condemnation, not only from the captains commanding batteries, but also from all subalterns who have the good of the service at heart.

Such a system would sap the very foundations of discipline and lead to endless rows and disputes in a battery. But it is needless to say more; for the authorities would not entertain a notion of introducing such a system for one moment.

To resort to my subject. It is an undeniable fact that the subalterns of field batteries have heavy expenses which subalterns of garrison batteries and of infantry regiments have not: for instance, the purchase of a charger, at present a very heavy pull on the pocket; for anything like a respectable charger cannot be obtained for less than £80 or £100. Again; the purchase of regimental saddlery and appointments, also a heavy expense. There are many other items which I need not mention. As for our horse allowance, I know of no station in the Presidency where Rs. 30 per mensem will maintain a horse and groom.

We are supposed to belong to a scientific corps, and it is allowed that we are placed in positions of great responsibility: why then pay us worse than the "doing nothing officers" (so they are called by their brother officers) of a N. I. Regiment? The expenses of living have increased wonderfully during the past few years, and yet, strange to say, no corresponding change has been made in the pay of the subaltern. It is a great pity that some of our senior officers, who, now that they are placed in positions in which they do not feel the greatly increased expenses, we, the subalterns, have to bear, do not exert their influence in favour of the junior officers of the service.

Few officers serve in India who can afford to exchange upon a regiment or battery being ordered to the country; we, the poorer ones, are compelled to serve wherever ordered: why not place us in such a position that we may feel, to say the least, independent? I sincerely trust that others who may read my letter will exert themselves for their own benefit.

5th May.

R. A.

SOLICITORS' APPRENTICES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—That the Judges of the High Court may not be deluded into committing an error which will doubtless do a most grievous wrong to our solicitors' apprentices, I beg to be allowed to say a few words which will go a great way towards deciding the question at issue. A graduate of the Bombay University, intending to be articled to an attorney, has secured to himself in this Court, before the period of his apprenticeship curtailed from five to three years. In this he is also associated with other graduates who never dream of pursuing that line of life. The graduate boasts of his superiority over all the present articled clerks, and promises on the strength of his degree to qualify himself for membership in half the required time. Besides, he alleges that the period he asks for is the usual period for apprenticeship in England, and that five years is a tediously long one. We may agree with our learned friend as to the latter point, but we can ill spare to agree with him in overrating his own abilities by giving him a decided superiority over all the articled clerks in Bombay. It is but monstrous injustice to suffer experienced men to drudge on for five long years, and a young University gallant to receive his commission in a much less space of time. Even Europeans of high and liberal education, who become solicitors' apprentices here, are bound for five years, and anybody up to this date has made bold to find fault with the existing rule which, be it remembered, was framed by the best of Judges. If this rule needs be modified it should be modified in favour of all, and not in that of one class of men, who, though they have better general education, do not appear to make the best of lawyers. It is a well known fact, that many an eminent lawyer in Great Britain has not had a University training. Besides, University men, for aught I know, have never been allowed any more privileges in our English courts of law than the other members of the bar. It is but unfair to suffer the graduates of the University to trench upon the prescribed rights of gentlemen belonging to different professions. A rumour is afloat that the Bombay bachelors of law have applied to the High Court of Judicature for permission to plead on its original side alongside with the barristers-at-law of Great Britain and Ireland. Such permission, it is well known, is not so much as for a moment given even to the attornies, solicitors, and proctors of the Court. Solicitors, as a body, are recognised all over the English world, whereas the bachelors of law of Bombay have no existence save in Bombay. Such unreasonable and exorbitant demands on the part of our young gentlemen are calculated to bring in the eye of the public, who know nothing of their real worth. Up to this time they have only figured at the examination table, but let them cut a figure in the wide world, and establish their credit, and then their claims will be listened to. In fine, they are as yet in their leading strings, and it will be cruelty to them more than to good to humour and allow them their own way. Let them only claim with the rest of their brethren

FAIR PLAY.

P. S.—Should the Honourable Judges feel disposed to make the required concession to the *alumni* of the University, it is to be confidently hoped, that they will not take their final resolution unless they have fully consulted the views of the solicitors of the Court and the interests of their articled clerks.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SURAT, 7TH MAY.

In my last letter I said that there was not much stirring here, and to judge by the events, or rather absence of events, since I wrote, the "situation," as Yankees say, gives promise of becoming chronic.

We had a lecture by a Parsee gentleman, a Liverpool merchant and native of Surat, the subject he chose was "England and the English." He was well received, and heard with attention, but his ideas appeared to be derived from guide-books rather than the result of his own experience. Another Parsee, a Mr. Dadabhoy, made a long speech, and as he had travelled not only in England but all over the continent of Europe, perhaps might have been able to give a more lifelike picture. It struck me that if some of the late Manchester speakers could but have been present, they would have been made aware of the fact that they must cut in the eyes of the natives of the countries of which they talk so glibly and know so little about. In this instance they would have realized the difficulties which beset a foreigner desirous of understanding the customs, and still more, the commercial and general policy of the country, even when the speaker has had the advantage of visiting the land he endeavours to give a description of, or to prescribe rules and regulations for.

Dr. Shepherd, the Civil Surgeon here, goes to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum (I mean in medical charge of the establishment). He has been in Surat for several years, and it is but due to him to say that he leaves behind him a high reputation, professionally, and by no means a lower one in a social point of view; all with whom he has been brought into contact feel that they lose a careful adviser and a good friend. As a member of the local municipal council, as honorary secretary of the Industrial School, and lately as governor of the gaol, the energy he displayed has not been without its fruit in the shape of good results. Dr. Ross, I believe, succeeds to the Civil Surgeoncy, and has a good opportunity if he but follows in the steps of Dr. Shepherd.

I see you lately inserted in your paper an extract from the *Guzerat Mitter* on the management of the Bombay and Barods Railway. There is perhaps somewhat of native spite in the tone of the article, but at the same time it must be owned that there is truth at the bottom of the complaint. I have not now an opportunity, but may find time in a future letter, to tell you a thing or two of the doings on this line, which have come under my own observation. That the open rascality practised can be unknown to the head departments in Bombay, it is difficult to imagine; but more of this another time.

All those who can are leaving Surat for the hot season: the Judge and the Collector are with their families at Tethal near Bulsar. Donus, our local watering-place at the mouth of the Taptee some ten miles from this, is becoming quite fashionable, a good many Surat people always go there, and this year General Tapp and Staff from Ahmedabad, and Colonel Barr, the Resident of Baroda, have taken houses for the season.

Passing in Hindee and getting an appointment does not always bring luck. Lieut. Col. Lawrie, who lately came here from Baroda, appears to be an instance of this, as since his arrival he has met with two accidents, having been pitched off his horse on parade, and then having his foot crushed by the falling of the door of a horse-box at the railway station. He is, however, not seriously injured by either mishap.

POONA.

We hear that Signor Pompeii, and the company arrives in time proposes a series of performances in the Poona Assembly Rooms during the race-month, for a moderate subscription of 40 or 50 rupees. We believe that our Poona Hall, bad as it is, is nevertheless better adapted for sound than the Grant Road Theatre, and the whole scheme will be a great boon to the Poona *fixed* public. As we have all already heard, Miss Annie Jackson will come again, as we cannot sufficiently praise Signor Pompeii for engaging *two* other "Prima Donnas." The scenery painted at Milan will be available for Poona as well as Bombay, and all who know how beautifully these things are done at Milan will rejoice that Signors Pompeii, Reina & Co. have had their scenery thus artistically prepared.

A considerable number of the last Opera Company's Orchestra having remained engaged in business in Bombay (some being skilled artizans) these will be available to supplement the double quartet of stringed instruments. The Orchestra will therefore be such as was never heard at Grant Road before. The chorus also is much larger and full than we had in 1864–65. We wish Pompeii, Reina & Co. a well merited success and a lucrative campaign.—*Poona Observer, May* 8.

BENGAL.

We hear from Bhootan that the Bhooteas have revolted against the Deb Rajah, who recently intended to enhance their rents, with a view to make up the loss of the Dooar revenue which the Bhootan Government have suffered through their annexation to the British territories. The Bhooteas are ready to fight with the Deb Rajah in case they are forced to pay the enhanced rents. —*Englishman, May.* 2.

We are receiving heart-rending accounts of the distress in Orissa. Not only are the people perishing by hundreds, but the most fearful atrocities are being perpetrated under the influence of starvation. We are told of one case, in which a man destroyed the whole of his family, and those of his two brothers, to save them from dying of hunger; and it is even said that cases of cannibalism are occurring. We would remind the public, that there is an Orissa Relief Fund, of which Messrs. Sykes and Co. are the Secretaries.—*Id.*

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NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BURTON, so long Assistant Quarter Master General at Kamptee, and who laid out the many improvements in that station, has, on his return from England, been appointed to the command of the 4th N. I. at Secunderabad.—*Central India Times, May* 5.

ON the 1st instant the Wurdah Bridge was tested by a trial train, and as the result proved satisfactory we hope soon to hear of the official opening of the railway to the Wurdah station 60 miles from Nagpore. The Contractor's engine is now running within 33 miles of Nagpore.—*Id.*

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JUBBULPORE EXHIBITION OF JAN. 1867.

(From the Central Provinces Gazette, May 5.)

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

Nagpore, the 27th April 1866.

SIR,—His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has been pleased to sanction the holding of an Exhibition at Jubbulpore in January 1867, and has sanctioned a Government subscription of Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses of the Exhibition.

I am now to inform you that the Chief Commissioner has appointed you to be President of the Central Committee of the Exhibition; and he will communicate to you the names of the Members of the Committee when he shall have learnt their readiness to act on the Committee.

In the meanwhile, while the Committee is being formed, the Chief Commissioner has directed me to circulate to all Civil Officers of the Central Provinces notice of the Exhibition, and to request their assistance in collecting the assistance which all District Officers are expected to render to your Central Committee.

Mr. Temple has also communicated with yourself regarding the best site for the Exhibition; and he desires me to enclose a copy of Mr. LeMesurier's letter regarding certain Railway buildings in which it is proposed to hold the Exhibition. I am to solicit that you will use your best offices with the Railway Authorities to get a sufficiency of buildings ready, as the success of the Exhibition will so much depend upon the adequacy of the buildings in which it is held.

On the readiness or otherwise of the buildings will also depend, in part, the date which the Exhibition is to open. It is, of course, desirable to have it during the Christmas holidays. If this cannot be done, the opening of the Exhibition will have to be postponed till January.

As regards the time for which the Exhibition is to remain open, Mr. Temple would propose that one week should be the minimum, the option should be clearly reserved for the Committee, with the sanction or under the direction of the Chief Commissioner, to keep it open for such further period not exceeding a month, as may be desirable.

You will doubtless see fit to move the Central Committee to solicit assistance from local funds and from private subscriptions, either in the form of special prizes, or in the form of shop. Mr. Temple will give a special prize of Rs. 200 to the Native of the Central Provinces who shall be pronounced to have done altogether best at the coming Exhibition. The conditions of this prize will be identical with those for a similar prize given at the Nagpore Exhibition (vide *Central Provinces Gazette*, 1865, page 205.

The object of the Jubbulpore Exhibition is more special and local for the Saugor and Nerbudda country, though your Committee will doubtless see fit to invite assistance from the Central Provinces generally, and from other places. Your Committee will not, the Chief Commissioner fears, be able to obtain so many contributions from Bombay as the Nagpore Committee received. But you may attract many contributions from Calcutta, from the North West Provinces, from Bhopal, and from Bundlecund.

The arrangement of all the details of the Exhibition and the preparations for it will be the particular province of your Committee; but Mr. Temple would offer a few suggestions as the fruit of the experience gained at the Nagpore Exhibition. As respects the rat s of fees for admission, perhaps the rates adopted at Nagpore would be found to be

Jubbulpore Exhibition; save that, perhaps, the price of a Season ticket might be raised from four to five rupees. Many of the contributions for the Exhibition will, it is to be hoped, come from Mirzapore; and the importance of the transit down the Mirzapore and Jubbulpore Road is obvious. The Committee might perhaps arrange some special terms with Messrs. Howard Brothers.

Mr. Temple would also observe that the experience of Nagpore shows the importance of fixing an *early* date for the arrival of articles. Time is required for the Committee to arrange and classify contributions. If a late date be fixed, then there is a danger of hurry and disorder at the end, which is apt to prejudice the best interests of the Exhibition.

The Chief Commissioner will address the several Governments and Administrations, and the Native Princes of our northern frontier, asking them to do anything that may be in their power to further the objects of the Exhibition.

I am to conclude this letter by observing that Mr. Temple relies on the exertions of yourself and the Central Committee to make the Jubbulpore Exhibition of 1867 a *real* success.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. BEN, ADD.,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

JUBBULPORE RAILWAY, March 6th, 1866.

Chief Engineer's Office, Allahabad.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have considered the question of accommodation for an Exhibition at Jubbulpore during January 1867.

I have every hope that the following buildings will be in a forward state by the above date, viz:—

	Feet.	Feet.
Carriage Shed	250 by 33;	
Goods' Shed	150 by 60;	

and the space between the abutment and pier of a bridge, which will be 100 by 33. It would be possible to supplement the Carriage and Goods' Shed by thatched, or matcovered verandahs.

I trust the roofs of both sheds will be in place by January; but, as events, Mr. Thomas will make an effort to get the frames into place, and the covering could then be contrived with tents or tarpaulins.

I shall be glad to render any assistance in my power to promote the contemplated Exhibition; and I am sure Mr. Thomas will lend his aid most willingly.—I am yours, very truly,

H. F. LEMESURIER.

In January 1867 I hope that rails will be laid nearly as far as Meyhere with only one break, at the Sutna, which can be crossed dry foot at that season; from Meyhere to Jubbulpore and the rails are laid in place, but there will be breaks at some of the girder bridges. Our Locomotives are running for about 41 miles from Allahabad, and we increase the distance by about 8 miles monthly.

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This affair occasioned a general sensation of alarm. Our Bedouins of the Beni Khalid tribe attempted to escape and carry off their camels, alleging that the other tribe would retaliate on them on their return. Two of my party got off during the night, although I had placed all my servants on the watch, and armed them with pistols.

August 18th.—Marched at 5. We were delayed two hours in trying to collect our Bedouins, who had secreted themselves, many had escaped with their camels. We crossed the plain from Shukrah to the west, and entered a valley which led into a very extensive desert plain of a gravelly surface, and marched under a burning sun till 1 P.M., when we halted in a barren range of red sand hills, which did not afford either water or forage. During the march we had been tantalized with the appearance of the desert meteor, or vapour called mirage, which seemed to surround us like an ocean. We passed over several thousand colocynths, which could not have substituted for them as many real melons, would have afforded our parched throats a most gratifying relief.

August 19th.—Marched from the limit at which they had promised to release the Beni Khalid Bedouins, and the camels they had hired of them, and which they had stated to the unfortunate Bedouins were to be relieved by an equal number from the tribe of Mootair (Dawye). These Bedouins were now completely in the power of the Turks, who insisted on their accounting for the total number of camels which had set out from Shukrah. Their fears were too quickly struck, the Arabs were dismissed without their camels, which were retained to make good the losses sustained by the Turks, in consequence of the desertions which had taken place. Thus the unfortunate men who were really entitled to double pay, having performed a march which required double the number of days stipulated for, were turned adrift in the midst of deserts, surrounded by enemies; they experienced the same treatment which many an unhappy pilgrim had suffered at their hands.

The Turks had not passed the limit this morning, and laboured through the sand hills till 9-30 A.M., when we descended into a plain in which we found an extensive sheet of rainwater collected. Here we halted. Our route was west. There were the ruins of a deserted village on the north-west side of the lake, and some wells which are denominated Aicoon-ul-Sirr. Throughout this day the sun was impressively hot, and the heat continued intense till midnight. The appearance of so extensive a sheet of water, in which we were satisfied from having tasted of it, there could be no deception, relieved the mind from the apprehension of suffering. Our imaginations being quieted, thirst was easily appeased.

On the western side of this lake the grounds had been formerly cultivated and contained gardens.

August 20th.—We halted this forenoon to refresh our cattle, and the people marched in the evening about four hours north-west, when we last our road, and were thrown into which a state of confusion that we were obliged to lie down without knowing where we were. We marched again on the morning of the 21st at 5, and proceeded over hills till 7-30 A.M., when we passed the ruins of some wells and a run of water. This spot had been once cultivated. From thence till 10 we continued the same route and arrived at a walled enclosure which gives shelter to ten or fifteen families. Here also we found the grounds cultivated to a considerable extent and well supplied with water. At 10 A.M. halted on the side of a lake of rain-water; on its borders we found a supply of grass for our cattle, which had been brought forth by the heavy rains which had recently fallen. This spot is called Aicoonceeat.

August 22nd.—Marched at 5 A.M., passed the ruins of a walled village† to the left, and an extensive plain bearing the tracks of former cultivation; it is now covered with grass. At some former more happy period this spot may have presented a pleasing prospect to the weary traveller. We proceeded N.N.W. till 12-30 P.M., when we halted at a spot called Mooruba, where there is a large tank and the ruins of a village in the plain. In a run of sand we dug and found water. The fall of rain must have been very abundant as the supply of water was splendid. The sun had been oppressively hot throughout the day.

August 23rd.—Marched at 5, passed several runs which had been refreshed by the rain, and were covered with grass; these runs conveyed a plentiful supply into the lake called Khubrah, near which are the remains of three large walls which gave shelter to the cultivators who annually cultivated this spot. We arrived at Moozaib at 9 A.M. It is an open village, well supplied with wells, the water of which is, however, rather bitter; the date plantations and cultivated grounds in its environs are extensive; our route N. by W.

August 24th.—Marched at 4-30 this morning, passed very barren hills covered with loose stones, our route N.W.; arrived at Anizeh at 12-30 P.M. This place has been rendered a complete ruin; the fort has shared the same fate as all others that I have seen under the displeasure of the Turks. The date plantations are extensive, and well supplied with water from wells. It is considered as the principal town in this district. The Governor of Anizeh, Ali Effendi, has been generally the centre of trade. The caravans from Bussorah, Koit, Kateef, Ul-Ahsa, and Derah, passing through Anizeh annually, have given this place a certain degree of consequence. It is also supposed to be connected with respect to Medina and the Red Sea, as also with regard to Jubul Chumber. It has always been the medium of communication between the Gulf and the interior, and might become a post of the first importance from its central position. A garrison placed at Anizeh would overawe the tribe of Anizeh, which occupies the desert to northeast to the Bussorah road, and would be able to extend to the east of Shakra in the direction of Koit; from thence, towards the Persian Gulf, the Beni Khalid tribes would be overawed; when the fact that Tuticorin is *the* Port of the Province is taken into consideration, one is at a loss to know why this desirable work is not taken up earnestly. I was on the premises at the death-rate at Tuticorin the year past; but from my own observations, I should conclude that it is large. Running north and south, at the rear of the town, there is a swamp, the exhalations from which, without the aid of bad water, are sufficient to cause sickness. The crowded state of the native houses, and accumulated filth in their streets and yards, are over-powering, especially in early morning. The population of Anizeh is smaller than at most other places I am acquainted with; there is nothing but glaring white sand for miles outside the town; no trees to attract passing clouds, or to break the vapours rising from the earth, the European residents consequently suffer much from the oppressive heat. Here, as well as at other places along the Coast, there are valuable

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH ASHENS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Boppy, Price & Co.)
RHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWANDASS JUGGEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.—Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.

Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY, HOBB, and MARRIOTT.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.....2, R. E. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta.....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—

Bills on London	at 6 days' sight	1s. 11¹⁄₁₆d. per Rupee.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11³⁄₁₆d. do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11⁵⁄₁₆d. do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11⁷⁄₁₆d. do.
Do.	at 15 do.	1s. 11⁹⁄₁₆d. do.
On Demand		1s. 11¹¹⁄₁₆d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially agreed.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " "
" 12 " " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for customers.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London,
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghai, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Japan.

At current rates.

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bank Shares, Plate and Jewels, and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable,

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOZKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq. (Messrs. Russell, Chairman. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
D. BIRCH, Esq., (Late Accountant General, Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRASER, Esq. (Messrs. Fraser & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Maitland, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1d. per rupee.
6 do.	do.	2s. 0³⁄₁₆d. "
3 do.	do.	2s. 0⁵⁄₁₆d. "
2 do.	do.	2s. 0⁶⁄₁₆d. "
1 month's	do.	2s. 0⁷⁄₁₆d. "
Demand on Bank of England	do.	2s. 0⁸⁄₁₆d. "
On Ireland and Scotland	do.	2s. 0⁹⁄₁₆d. "
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11³⁄₄d. "

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" 12 " ... ... 6 "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 *months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—No. 54, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest,

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	2	per cent. per annum.
do. 6 do.	4	do.
do. 12 do.	5	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 3 months' sight	... ...	at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 "	... ...	2s. 0³⁄₄d. "
3 "	... ...	2s. 0⁷⁄₈d. "
2 "	... ...	2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
1 "	... ...	2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
On Demand	... ...	2s. 0d. "

No drafts at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4 : Saturdays 10 to 1.

GEO. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 18th April 1866

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 2,000 Shares of 250 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
CURSETJEE PESTONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, Chief Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent per annum. For higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain	...	4 per cent.
6 "	...	5 "
12 "	...	6 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody free of charge, for customers, free of charge, and realises interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Rohee's Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. : Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 31, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0³⁄₄d. "
" 3 "	2s.	0⁷⁄₈d. "
" 2 "	2s.	0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
" 1 "	2s.	0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
on Demand	2s.	0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. }	1s.	11¼d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ₹ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 6 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KASSANDAS MADHAVDAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq. | *Auditors.*
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKS, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" at 3 do. 2s. 0³⁄₄d. "
" at 2 do. 2s. 0⁷⁄₈d. "
" at 1 do. 2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
On demand do. 2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0³⁄₄d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⁷⁄₈d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
Demand. ..... 2s. 0d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland do. } 1s. 11¼d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.

Drafts for amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice at 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 5 " "

Not interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of Business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 2 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 14 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount (being on Deposits of 1,000 and upwards) but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum.

Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

Drafts upon Houses to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest collected by the Bank direct free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to the Bank and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,936,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE PUCHALEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE AKABUR FANDY, Esq.

Auditor.

J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0³⁄₄d. "
3 do.	2s.	0⁷⁄₈d. "
2 do.	2s.	0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
1 do.	2s.	0¹⁵⁄₁₆d. "
Demand.	2s.	0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

Not interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDMJEE, Esq.
SEEJOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 6½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 6 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એડ બેકીંગ આસોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND ACT VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE DADYSETT, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMJEE, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Trustees and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise agreed for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do. do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£240,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Schiller, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOUGLAS JAMES LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawkinsteen, Law & Co.
HERBALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEAL, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN CARSTAIRS, K. C. B. (late Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London ..... No. 69, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CREDIT DEPOSITS AND ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " " 4 " "
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other acts without the Coffee Pot.

SOUNDY & Co.

CASH BOXES of various sizes with patent lock, loose tray, and brass handles, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful fine like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.—The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article is of the best quality of *Nickel* or *German Silver*, massive in make and thickly coated with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

The following are net prices for Cash pre-payment only :—

PATTERNS.	Fiddle.	Royal.	Lily.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Table Forks .....Per doz.	27 0	42 0	40 0
Dessert Forks..... " "	22 0	33 0	32 0
Table Spoons..... " "	27 0	42 0	40 0
Dessert Spoons ..... " "	22 0	33 0	32 0
Tea Spoons..... " "	14 0	22 0	20 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ..... " "	12 0	22 0	22 0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls... " "	12 0	22 0	22 0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... " "	12 0	20 0	20 0
Sugar Tongs ..... Each	2 8	5 0	4 8
Sugar Spoons ..... "	2 8	5 0	4 8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets ... "	1 8	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons ..... "	3 0	5 0	4 0
Soup Ladles..... "	9 0	15 0	14 0
Sauce or Milk Ladles ..... "	3 8	4 12	4 0
Butter Knives..... "	3 0	5 0	4 8
Pickle Forks ..... "	2 8	3 0	3 8
Skewers, per inch ..... "	0 4	0 6	0 0

*** The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens may be required.

7 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc ..... Rs.	12
	St. Laurent or St. Estephe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE ..	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—qua.	35
	lité supérieur	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
	Vieux Pale	18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well known Firm, has just arrived per *Amazi*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken. Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz. Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at ,, 30 do. Also a few Cases Choice Hock at Rs. 36 per dozen. Samples at C. B. GLADING, Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27	per Doz.
for Cadiz,	do.	29	,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27	,,
Old Tom	2 ,, pts.	14	,,
	do.	29	,,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs.	16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	,,	15 ,,
Do.	,,	13 ,,
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	,,	38 ,,
PORT (Carbonell's)	,,	32 ,,
SHERRY do.	,,	32 ,,
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases ...	,,	30 ,,
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen	,,	30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	,,	30 ,,

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS. —10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, Poultry, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0

PORTS.

Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10

CLARETS.

Chateaux Margaux ... ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit...	12	0

CHAMPAGNES.

Packed especially for India.

Superior quality by Geisler and Co... ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24

MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.

Finest Sparkling and Still, by Deinhard and Johan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0

SPIRITS.

Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ... ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Old Glen Livet Whisky, Usquebae ...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LF	40	0